THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE "JOURNAL" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1882.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton): History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 19—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1882. NO. 1.

THE CHANGING PICTURE.

Framed by a window casing, worn and old.
A picture hangs before my wondering eyes;
No bands of inlaid wood or burnished gold
E'er held the semblance of such matchless skies.

A picture ever changing, ever new,
Glorious at morning and at set of sun;
Visible, yet indistinct when falls the dew
And the long hours of silence are begun.

The morning gilds the mountain range with light,
Rouses the mist clouds from their gentle sleep
And beckons them to climb the dizzy hight
Above the wild ravine where torrents leap.

The setting sun, low down the golden west,
Tinges the hill tops with a purple hue,
And folds about the mountain's loftier crest
A veil of crimson lined with softest blue.

O wondrous artist of the sky and hill,
No mortal hand can own your subtle art!
No rarest painter match your magic skill
Nor learn the hidden secrets of your heart.

HENRY R. DORR.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

DISRAELI once defined Public Opinion to be the view of the reflecting majority. But knowing as he did, that the majority do not reflect, but simply feel thus and so, he added that what we call Public Opinion is generally Public Sentiment.

This most astute politician. after years of contact with all classes of people came to the conclusion that public sentiment in political matters is the result of impressions and feelings, and not of knowledge and reflection.

That this public sentiment exerts a most potent influence under all forms of government is a statement which all human experience sustains. No Government ever did or can exist so strongly centralized, so despotic as to be able to act independently of public sentiment, and stand. Nevertheless the form of government must determine, to a great extent, the course which this power pursues as well as its speed and measure of success in the attainment of its end.

Under a monarchical form it must pursue an *indirect* course, meet with obstacles at every turn and in the end be satisfied with partial success. Under a popular form, however, these checks do not exist. Public sentiment, infinitely superior to the few obstacles that may be in its way, pushes straight on to the attainment of its ends almost without hindrance.

Hence the conclusion is immediate and irresistible that in a free country, like our own, a public sentiment founded on impressions and feelings and not on knowledge and reflection is, to the last degree, dangerous and, since there exists no formidable modifying and restraining influences, must eventually lead to the most disastrous consequences.

It will not do, then, for our country to be simply the peer of the great Monarchies of Europe in knowledge and reflection; it must be in *advance* of *all* monarchies.

A public sentiment founded on knowledge and reflection is the price of a good and pure administration of government in this Republic.

Is this price paid? Can we answer with an unqualified affirmative when multitudes of men all about us allow their political judgment to be corrupted to such an extent that they can be led or driven by a few political tricksters? Can we answer with an unqualified affirmative when we see a public sentiment which allows the caucus to exist as a power superior to the people while some "boss" acts as king of the caucus?

Does this condition of things exist anywhere?

No one denies it, and where it does exist good government cannot. The required price has not been paid for it. The people have shirked their duty and it is folly to say that public sentiment is all right and abuse the officials for bad government. Public sentiment in such cases is all wrong. It created these officers and to a deplorable extent sustains them in their mal-administration of public affairs.

Is it credible that a few hundred men, in this country which has the most representative government in the world, can go to Albany, Harrisburg or Washington and, in administering public affairs, act in direct opposition to public sentiment and continue this year after year? It is the same thing, in effect, as saying that the wishes of a few hundred can prevail over those of the millions when arrayed in direct opposition to them.

If this is the real condition of affairs, we have not a representative government at all in any true sense of the word, but an oligarchy instead.

No one believes this to be so in reality, yet we see continually in our ablest newspapers statements which would seem to imply it. Thay say that the honest desires of the people are continually thwarted by their representatives, and we ask in all candor *why* do the people allow it? Why do they not change the character of their legislatures?

The power to do so lies in their hands. The character of the supply is determined by the demand. Dishonest legislatures and a partisan press are consequences, not conditions of public sentiment.

Then let those who place country before party labor with might and labor with the people.

Let them go about, if necessary, throughout this whole nation as did Neal Dow and his co-laborers among the people of Maine and impress every citizen with a true idea of the power for weal or woe which lies in his hands and the mighty responsibility that goes with it.

Let them know that THEY are the rulers of the country and are responsible for the manner in which it is governed. Let them know that if popular government ever proves a failure in this country it will be, not because of the existence of political "bosses" and a partisan press, but because of the existence of a people who tolerated and sustained such evil.

Let those who would beat back the foes which threaten this fate seek them among the people. There stands Indifference, that passive ally of corruption which makes the freeman a shirk. Then comes Partisan Prejudice in all its hideousness, a more active, a more dangerons foe, enthralling and subduing the reasoning faculties of its victims. Lastly Ignorance, in every age and nation the constant foe of all liberty, civil and religious and the obstacle of all progress, stalks forth to array itself with the enemies of the great Republic.

Indifference, Prejudice, Ignorance! Let them be beaten back and trampled down, and upon their ruins we shall build up a public sentiment that will stand as a perpetual voucher and irrefutable argument of the future welfare of the Republic.

If we can do this, all else will follow as naturally as day the night. Bossism, the spoils system and other political evils which come up like great black clouds, threatening to over-cast our political sky, will disappear as mists before the morning sun and public sentiment, that irresistible power, will, like a great tidal wave, cleanse our political system of its every taint.

WASHINGTON IRVING; HIS PLACE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

LIKE a peacefully flowing river, gliding quietly through beautiful landscapes, and by the towered cities of men, to lose itself in the all receiving ocean, was the life of Washington Irving. His health, delicate in his youth, was strengthened by travel abroad, and returning from Europe he dabbled in law and letters. Disliking the dull routine of businesss, he labored

manfully but unsuccessfully to restore the falling fortunes of his house; then laying down the useless quill of the merchant, he took up the magic pen of the writer.

Before Irving's day, the virgin soil of the fields of American history and romance was untilled. His master hand revealed their hidden riches and discovered gems that shine with undiminished brilliancy amid the treasures of the literary world.

His books are a picture gallery, in which his readers may lounge and indulge in reveries at their leisure. There is the Alhambra by moonlight; that palace fortress, that ruined paradise, made famous by the halo of ancient glory still surrounding its mouldering beauties. In imagination, we are transported to the time when the marble walls were free from every spot and blemish; when the lovely Lindaraza held court, and all Granada around her charms; we hear the sound of music, and the deserted pavillions are thronged with dancers; lights gleam through the magnificent apartments, and in the garden, under the orange and citron trees tipped with silver, and around the sparkling fountain in the court of Lions, gather the beauty and chivalry of the city.

The world wept over the tender pathos of the "Sketch Book," and laughed at the foibles and quaint humor of Diedrich Knickerbocker.

The genius that could take the crude, unwrought materials of the New World and mold them into shapes of such exquisite imagery and charming fancies, possessed imagination in its highest form and beauty.

Chiefest of his more ambitious productions is the "Life of Washington." Written in an easy graceful style, incarnating the dry bones of facts in clear, elegant sentences, and rounded melodious periods almost crystalline in their purity, it has that rarest of all qualities in histories, that of being readable. Like a sculptor, who, having fashioned many rare and beautiful statues, just as his life is drawing to a close, chisels his masterpiece, which renders himself immortal and raises a monument more lasting than brass, such to Irving was his life of Washington.

Irving's life is so simple, pure, and good that it flows like a transparent stream, revealing all the characteristics of his nature. Guileless as a child, kind and tender hearted as a woman, surrounded by a loving circle of relatives and friends, ever keeping the fires of remembrance burning on the altar of an early love; rich in the rewards of an honored, ripe old age; the winter of no author's life had more of the sunshine and less of the storm than his.

Irving could not breast and override popular opinion as could Byron. He was not a reformer, but took society as he found it, always looking on the bright side. A strain of true feeling, now rising into gentle humor, now deepening into tender emotion and dying away in passages of the purest sentiment, runs like a sweet refrain through all his works. Irving is the prose poet of America, who, as Campbell said, added clarity to the English tongue. He told mankind pleasing stories and annexed a moral. He stole away the hearts of the people, rather than won their heads; and each one of his million readers became his friend and admirer. Is it any wonder that he was the idol of his countrymen, and that generations followed his steps always leading towards the good and true?

What Burns was to Scotland, Cervantes to Spain, Uhland to Germany, all this and more was Irving to the United States. He immortalized the legends and romances of the Hudson; he transformed the boundless prairie into classic land, and the greatest achievement of all, he created a national literature. In the Doomsday Book of Time, where are registered the most illustrious names, first, among American authors, and prominent among the few illuminated names of the ages, will stand forth the name of Washington Irving, successful, because he did what he could do well; and did well whatever he did, without a thought of Fame.

LIMITS OF IMMIGRATION.

THE history of the world as we know and study it to-day is the history of the Aryan race, and of the tribes of other races, only so far as they have come into contact with the Aryans. The great civilized nations of the world, both ancient and modern, belong to different families of this great race. The Greeks and Romans, the great Aryan nations of our early history, gave the world law, science and art, as the Germans, Italians, French, English and Americans do to-day. From the first the Aryan has been a superior race, and wherever its tribes have gone, the tribes of other races have been driven out or exterminated. Out of all the Turanian tribes that peopled Europe before the Aryans came, only the Basques in the north of Spain, the Lapps and Finns and Hungarians are left. How small and weak these tribes are, I need not state. In America it is almost within the memory of our old men when this broad country was in the possession of the North American red men, probably tribes of the great Turanian race. Now, only a few decimated tribes under the protection of the government remain, scattered through our West, and this fertile continent, their fair possession, is in the hands of an Aryan people. Has there been any assimilation between these races? Not at all. The Basques to-day are as distinctively Turanian in their physical appearance, language, social life and customs as they ever were. So are the Lapps and Finns; so are the "noble red men."

All history teaches us that there are certain principles of social chemistry, which can no more be ignored or violated in the amalgamation of race elements than can the principles of chemistry in the mixture of natural elements. It is the destiny of the Aryan race to conquer and be politically superior to other races; it is a fundamental law of race existence that assimilation between different race elements is impossible, and so far as we know this law has never been violated to any extent.

The Jews are a tribe of the Semitic race, comparing favorably in education, religion and civilization with Turks, Tartars, Chinese or any of the Turanian tribes, and yet they have never assimilated with any nation among which they have gone. Bankers and money lenders for the world, they have always given hatred for hatred and have ever been a disturbing element in the country of their habitation. Their tribal customs are as strict as ever; they are apparently no nearer than ever to assimilation. The strife between the Romans and Phœnicians was long and fierce, and only ceased when the Semitic tribe had been exterminated.

How is it with homogeneous nations? Let us look to England for an answer. The English, composed of Celts, Scandinavians, Teutons, Normans. each at various times engaged in deadly strife with some one of the others, is a good example of an homogeneous nation. These various tribes have settled down side by side, assimilated and formed a nation greater than either of its components. Other examples might be adduced but let these suffice.

Now, this great nation of ours is an Aryan republic; it was formed by an Aryan people; upon Aryan political principles have depended its growth and prosperity; towards it have turned for succor the oppressed from every nation of this race, but here the limit should be drawn.

Rhetoricians call America an asylum. It is an asylum, if you please, but an asylum for Aryans alone. Exclusiveness is the principle on which asylums are founded; and no philanthropist has ever attempted to found an asylum which should be at the same time a home for idiots, maniacs and deaf mutes. But this republic is more than an asylum; it is a nation, a government which has for its aim the highest good to the greatest number.

Then the question of Chinese immigration is not one of sentiment, nor of morals, nor of religion. It is not a question of how we can civilize, christianize or educate the Chinese. It is a

question of policy, a question of their advantage to the American people. "Self preservation is the first law of nature." The Chinese belong to another race. They differ from us physically, socially, in language and religion. If, as all history and their recent experience here tend to show, they cannot assimilate readily with us, it is the duty of government to limit their further immigration.

It is easy enough for us to fold our arms, feeling no discomfort ourselves from the presence of the Chinese, and say "Sand-lot reformers are making an uproar because a few inoffensive foreigners have come among them. If the white laborers cannot compete with them, let the weakling whites move out. This talk about homogeneity is all nonsense."

Who discovered that the Chinese were not homogeneous, would not assimilate? Was it some philosophic editor or doctrinaire professor at the East who wished to bring out some fine theory? Not at all; it was the people of the Pacific States; the people, who, if anybody, would be benefitted by their presence; the people who have seen the practical working of the experiment. Is it a mob frenzied with race hatred that has created all this disturbance? It is a mob that includes capital as well as labor; it is a mob that we have before now dignified by the term American People.

We are asked what harm 100,000 Chinamen can do in a population of 50,000,000. A great deal, when 75,000 of them are among a population of 700,000. The injection of this Turanian element is so dilute, after having spread across the continent, that it has lost its color and bitterness, and we stand with our skirts drawn around us and thank God that the slime of race prejudice does not exist here. So we did after the war, but I think even our most sentimental reformers can now see that race amalgamation was not easy at the South, where the two races had become familiarized by an acquaintance of over two hundred years.

The whites recognized the difficulty and tried to colonize Liberia; the blacks recognized it, and the exodus to Kansas followed. The negroes are here by no fault of theirs and we must do the best we can with them, but we might profit by the lesson and not invite more race feuds. So I say that the United States Senate not only exercised a legitimate privilege but performed an imperative duty in passing the act to restrict immigration.

To the few who come here for culture we will extend a welcome, but to the horde who come here to drain what they can from our resources and carry it back to China, who care not for our civilization, our arts and sciences, our institutions, civil and religious, we will say no; we have all we can take care of in our Mormons, our negroes, our poor and ignorant Aryan immigrants from Europe; you are bound to us by no ties of race or religion; you do not amalgamate with us readily, if you can at all, and we refuse to burden ourselves with you. If this is a selfish policy, nevertheless it is a policy by which all nations preserve themselves.

IT is the divine attribute of the imagination that it is irrepressible, unconfinable; that when the real world is shut out, it can create a world for itself, and with necromantic power can conjure up glorious shapes and forms, and brilliant visions to make solitude populous, and irradicate the gloom of a dungeon.—*Irving.*

MEN of learning who take to business discharge it with greater honesty than men af the world; because the former, in reading, have been used to find virtue extolled and vice stigmatized; while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced.—*Addison.*

If peace be in the heart,
The wildest winter storm is full of solemn beauty.
The midnight lightning flash but shows the path of duty,
Each living creature tells some new and joyous story.
The very trees and stones all catch a ray of glory,
If peace be in the heart.

Prof. Richardson in Dartmouth.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1882.

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

WHILE reflecting upon the necessity or non-necessity of a salutatory, we have been impressed with the fact that we can say nothing which has not been written and read repeatedly in these columns.

After all, the best salutatory we can write will be a pledge of faithful and pains-taking work on the paper. This pledge we give you, and, in return, we ask your co-operation toward the best and highest attainment for the UNDERGRADUATE.

We shall, while conforming to our pledge of fidelity to the college, reserve the right to discountenance whatever appears detrimental to her best interests and encourage whatever pertains to her prosperity.

With these few words we give you greeting, trusting that when we sever our connection with the Editorial staff you may have little of condemnation and somewhat of praise for our efforts.

THE unavoidable delay incident upon a re-organization of the board of Editors, as usual, has delayed the appearance of our first number somewhat. However we expect to be able to issue the November number on time.

THE UNDERGRADUATE enters upon its eighth year under very flattering circumstances. The financial department, thanks to efficient managament, is in a very satisfactory condition and everything augurs a favorable year. Our patrons and friends should not forget, however, that the need of their support is in no way diminished by these facts. Without your assistance the paper will fail, under the best management, of the highest success.

Do not wait to be asked, but send your contributions frequently and freely. Every subscriber can, if he will, furnish something every month which will be of interest to our readers. Will *you* do it?

THERE appears to be a general desire on the part of the students to have the reading room kept open in the evening, especially during the fall and winter terms. The matter has been frequently commented upon in these columns heretofore but, as yet, without effect. "Isn't it our reading room?" they say, "and ought we not be allowed the privilege, when the only additional expense would be the trifling cost of lighting the room?" It certainly seems to us to be a reasonable request and we would suggest that the committee confer with the Faculty in regard to the matter, and we believe they will be inclined to take favorable notice of such an application.

DURING the summer vacation it was rumored that the Freshman class was to be the largest for some years. We know not to what cause to ascribe the non-fulfillment of the rumor, but for some unaccountable reason only nine have, as yet, made their appearance.

It is a matter of regret that the expectations

were not more fully realized, but the class, though numerically small, appears to be composed of good men, and as such we welcome them to the college.

We have a word of advice to offer them and that is: do not think because the numbers are small that your college cannot do good work. With the present advantages,—advantages which, in a large measure, you are among the first classes to share, it is possible for your college course to be of as much, if not more benefit to you than in a larger institution, provided only, you appreciate and improve your opportunities.

THE Senior and Junior classes appreciate the efforts of Professor Foster to render their German of the greatest possible value to them. The Professor has kindly arranged to give them extra instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week; the Seniors in Kant's Prolegomena and the Juniors in Otis' Grammar, which cannot fail to be of material assistance to them in their future study of the language.

THE annual college hunt this year was more enthusiastically entered into by the students than for some years. The arrangements were radically different from those of former years, the Senior and Sophomore classes shooting against the Juniors and Freshmen. By this arrangement much more interest was aroused and a very enjoyable hunt resulted, nearly all the students participating. The supper was at the Pierce House and, as usual, was well gotten up.

EXPRESSIONS of the dissatisfaction which is almost universal against the marking system now in use in many of our colleges continue to occupy a considerable portion of space in the college papers. It is to be hoped that the agitation will succeed in its object and that ere long no College will base the bestowal of its honors upon the amount of material "crammed" out of text books, attendance upon chapel exercises and the studious demeanor of the student, to the exclusion of thought and common sense.

The *Targum* very pertinently says, in regard to this question:

"After all the arguments against the old system, there is none which goes so thoroughly to the root of the matter as this one, viz: that it raises a false criterion by judging men according to the *stuffing done*, instead of measuring them by the *power of thinking acquired*. This alone ought to be enough to condemn the system in the eyes of any thinking educator."

THE following extract from the circular issued for the prudential committee by President Hamlin explains itself:

The regretted absence of Prof. Higley in Europe, together with other changes, has made two vacancies in the Faculty, to the filling of which the prudential committee have given earnest attention.

The professorship of the Greek language and literature will be filled by Wm. H. Eaton, A. M., of Andover, Mass.

Mr. Eaton graduated valedictorian at Amherst in 1868, was principal of Monson academy, then entered Andover theological seminary, but after a year and a half was called, at the death of Dr. Taylor of Phillips academy, to teach Greek and Latin. He held that position two and a half years, from 1873 to '76. He spent two years in Goettingen and one in Leipsic, studying classical and comparative philology, also visiting Italy and Greece. He will also assist in the department of English literature.

The other vacancy is filled by Prof. F. H. Foster, A. M., Ph. D.

Mr. Foster led his class in Cambridge, and after graduating, obtained, by competitive examination, the post of assistant professor of mathematics in the naval academy at Annapolis. At the end of one year he resigned and entered Andover theological seminary, where he studied three years; was then settled in North Reading, Mass., for two years, and after that studied three years in Germany, at Goettingen and Leipsic, under the most distinguished professors of those universities.

These gentlemen have already won the respect and esteem of the students, and their relations

with the college promise to be mutually pleasing and profitable.

Professor Eaton has Greek, English Literature and Elocution; Professor Foster Mental Science, German and French.

IN a recent number of an exchange we find the following:

"The '82 stone in the Campus is becoming so overgrown with weeds that it looks quite small. It took so much "rocks" to get it that there wasn't much left. Their class tree is dead also."

This only demonstrates anew the fact which is painfully apparent on our own Campus that such work is practically useless. The only interest taken it is by the class themselves, and after their departure the College authorities give the tree or stone, no particular attention, and in a few years instead of being a source of pleasure to the Alumnus, as he re-visits the Campus, it will be one of sadness.

Communication.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

SOME statements and remarks have been made in chapel to the students this term which seem rather unwarranted. The students have been charged with breaking six dollars worth of window glass out of the college buildings this term. This seemed quite a large amount of damage to have been done in that one direction in a week, and an inquiry revealed the fact that a box of window glass costing three dollars was purchased last year, and the small amount left having been used, another box, costing three dollars, was purchased and but little had been used when the students were called rowdies and worse, and charged with having maliciously destroyed six dollars worth of window glass in a week. Judging from observation, less glass than usual seems to have been broken this term, and such a sweeping denunciation of vandalism in Middlebury College was rather uncalled for. No decent man likes to sit still and hear himself called no better than perjurers, to whom the students were compared. It is to be presumed that the students of Middlebury College will see to it that no persons gratify any malicious or revengeful feeling they may have against the students or faculty at the expense of the students, and six dollars worth of window glass broken in a week, would hardly escape the notice of those rooming in the college buildings.

At another time base ball was vigorously denounced, and the nine of last year was accused, in no gentle terms, of completely demoralizing the whole institution and shamefully disgracing it. To be sure only one essay was written on a profound psychological subject for the Boardman prize, but all psychologists will admit that it is more natural for a man to play ball, or watch a game, than to worry over metaphysics. There seemed to be about the usual amount of study done in the sprlng term. Only one man in the nine was conditioned, and one in every six was the rate among the other men, as the result of examinations showed. This year only three of the old nine are here, and the remarks referring to the game with the Dartmouths must have seemed to them like abusing the chief mourner at a funeral. It was a disgraceful defeat, sure enough, but the members of the nine felt worse about it than any one else possibly could, and then to be abused for it after time has partially cured the mortification seems like a "foul strike." Some of the games played last year were very creditable, but so many of the old players are gone that no attempt has been made to reorganize the nine and probably none will be, but it is not from lack of interest in the game. Now, provided all that was said against base ball had been true, still, I say, it was most unkind and uncalled for.

Other remarks concerning absences and derelictions in college duties have been equally harsh. If half a dozen students in the college deserve

the epithets that have been applied in a general way to the whole body of students in chapel, then they ought not to disgrace the town and much less the college, by their presence; the work house or state prison is the place for them. Why not make these various offences personal matters? It is very unpleasant for the innocent to have the guilty scourged across their shoulders. If the students are gentlemen, treat them as such; if not then do not have them in college. Give us hereafter a little FAIR PLAY.

Reviews and Notices.

THE October *Atlantic* contains many articles of more than ordinary interest. The interesting serial, "Two on a Tower," has received an addition of five chapters, and "The House of a Merchant Prince" is developing some most lifelike and characteristic types to be found in New York society. Mrs. Harriet W. Preston spoils an otherwise readable paper, "Among the Sabine Hills," by a pedantic parade of Latin. Mr. Whittier contributes a new and characteristic poem, "Storm on Lake Asquam;" and Lucy Larcom another, "Fallow." Horace E. Scudder, in "An English Interpreter," introduces in a very interesting manner a comparatively unknown English artist, Mr. F. J. Shields, and describes his works. Tho eighth paper in the important series of "Studies in the South," and the second of Mr. F. H. Cushing's "Nation of the Willows," and a suggestive article on "University Administration," are among the important papers in this number.

THE OCTOBER CENTURY.—This number opens with a fine frontispiece portrait of Abraham Lincoln, engraved by Cole from an ambrotype taken just after his first nomination for the Presidency, and in "Two Portraits of Lincoln" is given another taken in 1865. The interest in these is heightened by F. B. Carpenter's paper "How Lincoln was nominated." Its remarkable art series has received a valuable addition in the profusely illustrated article on "The Corcoran Gallery of Art." A third part of "The New North-West" appears. "Life in a Mexican Street" is rendered very interesting by its fine illustrations, together with Charles H. Farnham's article on Quebec, "The Gibralter of America." Mr. W. D. Howells's story, "A Modern Instance," is brought to a conclusion. The analytic power displayed by Mr. Howells in his delineation of the downward course of the smart journalist, Bartley Hubbard, recalls George Eliot's characterization of the unscrupulous young Greek in Romola; and the struggles and fallings and indecision of Ben Halleck are pitiably true to fact. In spite of the startlIng incompleteness of its ending,—an incompleteness which is faithful to life; for why should the novelist solve a moral question which the conscience of the times has not yet solved? "A Modern Instance" stands in the front rank, not only of Mr. Howells's novels, but of American fiction.

—The *St. Nicholas* for October opens with an entertaining fairy tale, "The Famine among the Gnomes," and is followed by others which keep up the old reputation of this most famous of juvenile magazines. "The Queen's Repartee" adds spice to the number. Other articles of note are the tenth paper upon "Art and Artists," A poem, "The Riddle." "Donald and Dorothy" comes to a very happy ending, and a very pretty picture of the heroine holds the attention of the boyish reader. "A Picus and his Pots," however, evidently intending to impart instruction in natural history, is false in many of its particulars. In the first place Mr. Thompson has given his bird the wrong technical name. The author next shows his ignorance by advancing the long ago exploded idea of a bird's living upon the sap of trees, as demonstrated by Wilson and since by Baird and Brewer. The bird of which the author intended to write is doubtless *Picus Pubescens*, while the Centurus Carolinus is rarely found farther north than Massachusetts and even there only in summer.

Exchanges.

IN entering upon our duties in the exchange department we anticipate a pleasing and profitable task. We have examined the exchanges which we have received so far with a lively interest, and have found much satisfaction in reading them. We do not propose to express anything but our candid opinion concerning our exchanges, and all criticism will be made with a friendly spirit. We shall gladly welcome all our old exchanges and as many new ones as we may receive.

—The *Lehigh Burr* has entered upon its second year with the prospect of being more interesting than it was last year.

—We have perused the *Ariel* with great pleasure. A large part of it is devoted to excellent editorials, while the literary department is also well supported.

—The September number of the *Oberlin Review* contains an exceptionally fine oration on "The Elements of Modern Civilization." Its other departments are well balanced and show careful work on the part of those who have them in charge.

—The *Washington-Jeffersonian* was an early visitor and occupied our attention for an hour. The history of the class of '82 fills a large part of the first number and is very interesting.

—The *Hamilton Literary Monthly* well deserves the praise of all its readers. Its literary articles are always well written and upon pleasing subjects. The September number contains an article upon "Free Trade," which every one who is interested in that subject will do well to read. The other departments are newsy and well prepared.

The following is a list of the exchanges which we have received: The Adelphian, The Washington-Jeffersonian, The Irving Litery Gazette, The Dartmouth, The Oberlin Revisw, The Ariel, The College Olio, The College Rambler, The Lehigh Burr, The College Mercury, The University Herald, The High School Bulletin, The University Press and The Hamilton Literary Monthly.

We are also pleased to acknowledge the reeeipt of The American Agriculturist and The Wheelman.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'15. Isaac Parker of Coventry died July 30, 1882. aged 92 years. After graduating from college he taught several years. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850; member of legislature 1831–'33 and '47–'48, and assistant judge of county court in '33–'42.

'29. Dr. T. M. Post of St. Louis was in Middlebury and preached a very able sermon in the Congregational church on the 21st of September.

'29. Hon. D. Roberts' son Robert is city representative from Burlington.

'38. G. F. Ruggles is overseer in the foundry shop of the C., B. and Q. R. R., located at Aurora, Ill.

'48. The Rev. Dr. Rankin, the able pastor of the First Congregational church of Washington, in his sermon on the 18th ult. forcibly criticised Mr. Blaine's proposition to help Virginia pay her rebel debt from the national treasury.

'58. Col. Battell is town representative for the town of Middlebury.

'59. Rev. M. L. Severance is principal of Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester. The school is more than ordinarily full.

'60. "C. M. Hollis, attorney at law and real estate dealer, is the representative of one of the oldest as well as one of the most important real estate agencies in eastern Iowa. He is the owner of a complete set of abstracts of all lands In in Linn county, arranged and prepared in a superior and improved manner, and comprising some thirty-two volumes. He has also represented the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company ever since he commenced business here. Mr. Hollis is possessed of the most desirable facilities for

doing business, and all correspondence or personal interviews will receive prompt and courteous attention."—*Marion Register.*

'62. Aldace F. Walker is one of the trustees and secretary of the newly organized Black and White Marble company of Brandon.

'64. Rev. Geo. H. Bailey's son, Harry L., has entered the Freshman class.

'64. Prof. Brainerd preached in Pittsford October 1st.

'65. Geo. Z. Erwin has been re-nominated for Assemblyman from the first district of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

'68. Prof. and Mrs. Higley are to spend the year in Germany.

'69. F. D. Mussey passed through Middlebury in early summer with his bride, the daughter of Gov. Foster of Ohio. They were *en route* for Europe to spend a time in travel.

'71. "Hon. W. E. Howard of Castleton delivers a lecture in the Beeman Academy course October 2d. His subject will be "The Savage of the Centuries." Senator Howard is an interesting speaker and will draw a full house."—*Rutland Herald.*

'71. Hon. A. B. Hepburn was nominated for congressman-at-large by the New York Republican State convention at Saratoga.

'73. Rev. C. N. Brainerd paid a flying visit to his brother, Prof. Brainerd, a few days ago.

'75. T. E. Boyce is instructor of Natural Sciences and Higher Mathematics in Jennings Seminary and Aurora Normal School at Aurora, Ill. The school numbers 150 this term.

'76. A Congregational church has recently been organized on the "West Side" in Ogdensburg, N. Y. Rev. E. C. Evans of Norwood, N. Y., was one of the most active and efficient movers in this good work.

'76. Rev. W. A. Remele is at his home for the present.

'77. The academy at Windsor, Conn., which is also the high school for the town, has been under the charge of W. I. Twitchell for the last two years. Mr. T. is a gentleman of experience in teaching, and his services are highly appreciated in his present position. From personal observation we can say that he is doing excellent work in the school-room, and his influence is felt for good in the community; and, moreover, he takes an active interest in educational work in the State.—*Ex.*

'77. Gifford is in the Columbia Law School, New York.

'79. H. W. Hulbert has entered Union Theological Seminary, New York.

'80. Griswold is principal of the school in Wyandotte, Kansas.

'81. June and Barton are in Hartford Theological Seminary, and Parker and Jones are studying medicine in New York.

'81. Murkland has been spending a few days in town. He will be in the Harvard Divinity School for the year.

'82. Brown, Leavenworth and Miller are in the employ of the Cutter Marble Co. of Boston. They are all at work in northern and western New York.

'82. Hutchinson is studying mathematics and drawing preparatory to a course in civil engineering.

'82. Powers has been suffering from a fever. He will spend the year in building and surveying.

'82. Pollard has been appointed to a clerkship in the pension department at Washington.

'82. Ross is in a drug store in West Rutland.

'82. Walker is studying law with his father in Ludlow.

'82. Buttolph, formerly of '82, will give his attention to the raising of blooded sheep.

'83. Hoyt is teaching the West Haven grammar school.

'84. Billings is instructor of mathematics and notural sciences in Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester.

'84. Churchill, formerly of '83, is now in the Junir class.

'84. Stewart is in the business and military school at Sing Sing, N. Y.

Town and Campus.

Prayers are now held in the rhetorical room.

The Freshman class, which was expected to be so large, numbers only nine.

Austin ('85) has taken advantage of the col-

lege hunt as well as the low rates, and is at present in Boston.

Sheldon ('83) attended the festival of Episcopal choirs at Brattleboro last week.

Lathrope started Tuesday to attend the D. K. E. convention at Providence.

Stewart ('84) has left his class and gone to Sing Sing, N. Y., to attend a military school.

'85. Lyon, formerly of '85 in Madison University, N. Y., has entered the Sophomore class.

Miss Lucia Sutton has entered the New England Conservatory at Boston, to pursue the study of music.

Nugent & Gleason gave a series of theatrical plays last week, which were fully attended by the public.

The rhetoricals Saturday morning were omitted, to give the students time to recuperate after their late supper.

Pres. Hamlin was absent a week. His hour for meeting the Seniors was occupied by Prof. Foster in Psychology.

Pres. Hamlin desires the Seniors to give him the *political economy* of building the proposed dining hall. He is in doubt whether to commence this fall or wait until spring.

The trustees of John S. Hopkins University are thinking of moving that institution from its present situation, in the center of Baltimore, to Clifton, a beautiful suburb of the city.—*Ex.*

The members of the second division in the Junior class are congratulating themselves, because they are not obliged, at the first rhetoricals, to show the college what hideous artteles they can write.

The men who have purchased the water privilege and property at the papermill village expect to get their pulp mill in operation by the first of December. After this they propose to erect a paper mill.

Mr. Henry S. Foote and wife have removed from New York city to this place, where he intends to enter upon the practice of law. He will open an office in Buttolph building. His wife, who is a superior soprano singer, is to enter the St. Stephen's choir.

Knowlton, a new student in the scientific department, has undertaken to furnish the college museum with a collection of stuffed birds. A special laboratory has been prepared for him, and he has already progressed finely with his work.

The new Beckwith block, though the work was delayed for a while for lack of material, is now progressing rapidly. The pressed brick and terra cotta give it an imposing appearance, and it will undoubtedly be the finest building in the county.

Prof. Foster has started two German societies, one for each of the upper classes. The one for the Seniors has, for its objects, the study of philosophy and fluency in translating German at sight. They are at present translating Kant's Prolegomena.

Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th, were granted to the students by the faculty for the annual hunt. At a preliminary meeting it was decided to adopt a different method from which had been employed in previous years. Instead of having the sides chosen by two leaders, it was thought that more enthusiasm would be displayed and that there would be more participants if the hunt should be carried on by classes. Accordingly the sides were made up of Seniors and Sophomores against the Juniors and Freshmen. "Steal, buy, beg and borrow" was adopted as a motto. Friday evening the game was brought in and counted, giving, as a result. 16,790 to 15,080 in favor of the Seniors and Sophomores. The largest individual account was made by J. B. O'Neill, 4,780. At 10 o'clock the students repaired to the Pierce House where a fine supper was spread for them. After supper speeches were made and experiences related, until time to go and see the comet, after which the party broke up. Altogether the hunt was a grand success, and satisfactory to every one. Among the game brought in there was a fox, a coon, a weasel and porcupine.

College Notes.

William H. Allen, President of Girard College, died August 29.

Phillips Exeter Academy has one hundred and ninety students.

In the eastern base ball league Yale won first place and Princeton second.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia, with the exception of President Barnard, are unanimous in their condemnation of the co-ed system.—*Ex.*

Walker Hall, destroyed by fire at Amherst last winter, is being rebuilt.

Amherst has purchased $3000 worth of physical apparatus, to be shipped from Europe in a few weeks.

A New London gentleman has just presented the Trinity College Library with 848 volumes, including many valuable sets.

In the year before the war it is said that North Carolina University ranked next to Harvard in the number of its undergradutes.

The catalogue of the University of Michigan reports 513 students in the collegiate department, and 1021 in the technical schools.

Dr. Chadbourne, formerly President of Williams College, has been elected President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.—*Ex.*

Cornell claims to employ the only professor in the United States, who devotes his time exclusively to American history.

A chime of five bells, from the Van Aerschot foundry of Loraine, Belgium, is to be placed on the chapel at Yale.

Prof. Jevons, a well known writer on economical and kindred subjects, and author of the work on Logic used as a text-book, has lately been drowned.

Yale opened Wednesday, September 13, with a Freshman class numbering nearly two hundred in the Academical Department aud one hundred in the Scientific.

Ex-President Wolsey's work on International Law is the text-book adopted at Oxford, England, an exceptional honor to American scholarship.—*Yale News.*

On account of the studying done on Sunday, the Vassar faculty are thinking of changing the girls' holiday from Saturday to Monday. The *Miscellany* objects strongly.—*Ex.*

The new Adelbert College, heretofore known as Western Reserve, began its session this year in Cleveland, Ohio, though the new buildings are not yet finished for use.

Dartmouth under-classmen have recently indulged in a cane-rush which was won by the Sophomores, who stripped to the waist and greased their bodies for the encounter.

The President of Harvard has written to the parents of the undergraduates concerning compulsory attendance at chapel services. The result was that only two-sevenths of them held family worship.—*Ex.*

The number of students at the University of Vienna during the past term was 4,823. This is the largest attendance known there for two centuries, and places Vienna at the head of all the universities of Austria and Germany.

The fifth year of Wellesley College has opened with applications for 475 pupils—more than the buildings can accommodate. Allowance is usually made for twenty failing to come, but this term not a single applicant missed her appointment.—*Ex.*

At the boat race, held on Lake George by the crews of Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Princeton, Cornell and Bowdoin, the last named crew, greatly to the surprise of Bowdoin's students, came in behind all the others. The positions were in the order of the colleges mentioned.

The Hon. W. C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., proposes to give a million dollars to Asbury University on condition that the citizens of Greencastle will furnish 100 acres of land whereon to erect new buildings.—*Ex.*

The Smith College art building is rapidly approaching completion and the main galleries in the upper stories have been hung with paintings. Applications for admission to the college are constantly being received and a larger Freshman class than ever iss assured.

Plunder.

Boarding house bread—'tis but a little faded flour.

Connecting link between the vegetable and animal kingdom—Hash.

A Senior says his girl's father is a regular free-booter!—*Occident.*

"What kind of boys go to heaven?" Johnny: "Dead ones."—*Nassau Lit.*

A Cornell man was recently injured by an accidental discharge of his duties.—*Ex.*

Jones says his chum is like the moon—gets round to his last quarter about once a month.—*Ex.*

A Wellesley girl, during vacation, asked a friend, "Why a stove was like a cat." He gave

it up and she replied, "Because it has a damper—*Ex.*

The young skipper who takes a party of girls out sailing should content himself with hugging the shore.—*N O. Picayune.*

One of the questions in the Junior physics division the other day was, "can you change a ten dollar bill?" Every man took a dead.—*Bowdoin.*

Senior, "We are not going te have morning chapel any longer;" Delighted Freshman, "Why not?" Senior: "Because it is long enough already." Crestfallen Fresh. agrees with him.—*Ex.*

"I love the summer," said the Princetonian boarding-school girl when she eloped with her Arithmetic teacher.—*Ex.*

A Junior sadly musing, says:

"Now I wonder
Who in thunder
Clings to her."

We have just read a handkerchief flirtation code and now advise all men desiring to avoid breach-of-promise suits to wipe their noses on their coat-tails.—*Ex.*

Full many a maid has toyed with kerosene.
And sailed to glory in its gorgeous glare;
Full many a man has poked at glycerine,
And flown promiscuous through the desert air.

Tallyrand once said: "What I have been taught, I have forgotten; what I know I have guessed." In the last respect he was a sewing society all by himself.—*Boston Post.*

He was sitting in the parlor with her when the cock crowed in the yard, and leaning over he said, "Chanticleer." "I wish you would," she replied, "I'm sleepy as I can be." He cleared. —*Ex.*

The first letter sent by a gushing Freshman to his sire encouraged the old man, who thinks his son will be a tutor some day. Here it is: "Pater, cani ha veso memore stamps sentto me? Ego spentthe last cent. Tuus studious heres, Johanns.—*The Illini.*

Father (looking over the report): "What does this mean my son—must pass another examination?" Son: "Well, you see, several of us are trying for first in that branch, and our papers were so nearly alike that we have to try it over." —*Princetonian.*

Senior, who is cynical and a little dull to spruce Junior: "Out again to-night, hey! Got a girl on the brain I reckon." Junior: "Sir, it takes a smart man to keep a girl on the brain. Girls don't like to be held on the brain when there is nothing else there."

Jones: "What did you think of my argument, Fogg?" "It was sound, very sound (Jones is delighted); nothing but sound, in fact." Jones reaches for a brick.—*Ex.*

A SUMMER DAY'S SPORT.—A Poem in two Cantos.

Canto I.
Boy,
Gun.
Joy.
Fun.

Canto II.
Gun,
Bust,
Boy.
Cussed.

Prof. to sleepy student: "If you wish I will send out for a bed." Sleepy student, with great *sang froid:* "Don't go to that trouble, sir, I have a crib with me."—*Ex.*

An Eastern college man, who had been expelled thus announced the fact to his "dear pa":

MY DEAR PA:

Fatted calf for one. I come home to-morrow.
Your Affectionate Son.

—*Ex,*

A Freshman (describing the ancient gladiatorial contest) says: "When a man was killed he held up his finger, and if the spectators wished him to live they held up their thumbs."—*Orient.*

IS IT!

To be caught outright,
On a moonlight night,
With your arm around her waist;
And to lose a kiss
From a pretty miss,
Is what makes a man disgraced.

But to walk's all right,
On a starlight night,
With your arm around her waist;
And to steal a kiss
From a pretty miss,
Is all right, if done in haste.

—*College Mercury.*

An advertising canvasser was in bathing at Long Branch when a huge shark swam in shore. Their eyes met. After a moment the shark blushed and swam away.—*Ex.*

Conceited Senior: "Is it any worse to part my hair in the middle than to divide my mustache under the scenter?" Spirited Fresh.: "Under the present circumstances I can't tell, but if you had one, who nose?"—*Ex.*

The following item, which should have been in "Town and Campus," was accidentally left out in making up the form:

Palmer ('83) has been appointed reporter of the Senate at Montpelier. His superior ability obtained him the position against five other applicants, one of whom has held the position for seventeen years.

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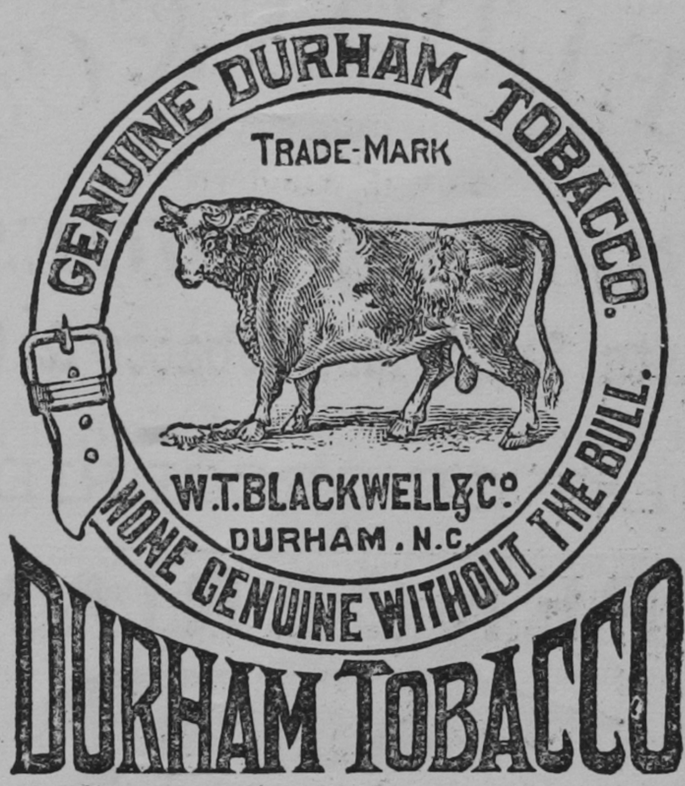

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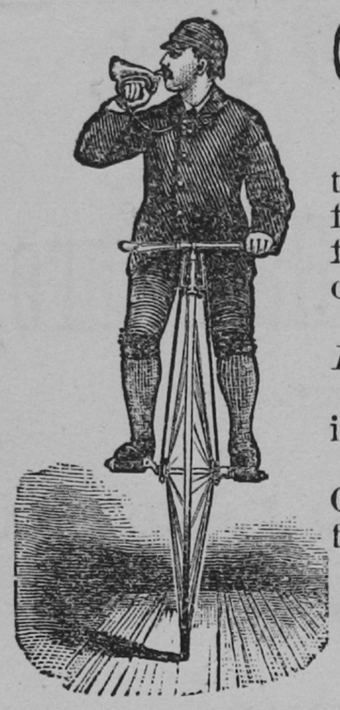

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